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**HATS, CAPS,**  
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**Gents' Furnishing Goods.**  
THE LARGEST LINE OF  
**Hats and Caps**  
In Men's and Youth's Sizes of the very latest  
styles ever brought to the city.  
Also the Finest Line of Neckwear  
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**FOUR-IN-HAND TIES**  
Of latest designs, for Men and Boys. Men and boys Fancy Shirts, Night Shirts,  
Jersey Jackets, Bicycle Shirts, Bicycle Hose. Latest styles in Earl &  
Wilson collars. Children's Flannel Waists and Fancy Caps.  
Silk Umbrellas, Revolving Roller Trunks, Traveling Bags, Valises, Etc., Etc.

**SPANGLER & WADE,**  
No 4 East Main Street. MASSILLON, OHIO.

**BUSINESS DIRECTORY.**

**ATTORNEYS.**

**R. W. McCAGHEY**, Attorney at Law, office  
over DeLue's Arcade Store, Erie street,  
Massillon, Ohio.  
**COLE & REINGOLD**, Attorneys at Law and  
Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.  
**WILLISON & GARRETT**, Attorneys-at-Law,  
Rooms Nos. 11 and 11 1/2 Ohio Block.

**ROBERT H. FOLGER**, Attorney at Law, U. S.  
Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for  
New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public  
Office second floor, Tremont Block, No. 16 South  
Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention  
to all business entrusted to his care in Stark  
and the adjoining counties.

**BANKS.**

**UNION NATIONAL BANK**, Massillon, Ohio.  
Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.  
**FIRST NATIONAL BANK**, Erie street, Massil-  
lon, Ohio. \$100,000 Capital. S. Hunt, Pres-  
ident, C. Steece, Cashier.  
**GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK**, Hotel Conrad  
Block. Dealers in promissory notes, matu-  
rations, scrip and exchange. Collections made  
in all cities and towns in the United States.  
P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

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**PETER SALLER**, manufacturer and wholesale  
cigar dealer. Factory corner Erie and Tremont  
streets.  
**PAUL BLUMENSCHIN**, wholesale and retail  
dealer in cigars. Factory a store room  
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**W. H. McCALL & CO.**, Druggists. Prescrip-  
tion work a specialty. Dealers in station-  
ery, blank books and school supplies. A full  
line of druggist's sundries.  
**Z. T. BALTZLY**, dealer in Drugs, Medicines,  
and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy arti-  
cles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House,  
Massillon, Ohio.

**DENTISTS.**

**E. CHIDESTER**, Dentist, over Humburger &  
Son's store. Nitrous oxide gas adminis-  
tered for painless extraction of teeth.

**FURNITURE.**

**JOHN H. OGDEN**, Furniture Dealer and Un-  
derlaker, No. 23 West Main street.

**DRY GOODS.**

**WATKINS BROS.**, Dry Goods, Notions, Etc.,  
No. 20, East Main street.  
**HUMBURGER & SON**, dealers in general Dry  
Goods, Notions, Fancy Goods, etc. No. 8  
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**PHYSICIANS.**

**H. B. GARRIGUS, M. D.**  
**Physician and Surgeon,**  
Office hours, 8 to 10 A. M.,  
2 P. M. to 5 P. M.,  
7 P. M. to 9 P. M.  
Office in H. Beatty's block, formerly occupied  
by Dr. Barrell. North corner of Main and Erie  
streets. Residence 211 East Main street.  
**H. C. ROYER, M. D.**  
**SURGEON.**  
Office hours: 9 A. M. to 9 A. M.,  
12 M. to 2 P. M.,  
5 P. M. to 7 P. M.  
Office and Residence 100 E. Main St., Massillon, O.

**JEWELERS.**

**JOSEPH COLEMAN**, dealer in Watches, Clocks,  
Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc.  
No. 5 South Erie street.  
**C. F. VON KANEL**, West Side Jeweler, No. 5  
West Main street.

**HARDWARE.**

**S. A. CONRAD & CO.**, Dealers in Foreign and  
Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

**MANUFACTURERS.**

**MASSILLON CONTRACTING AND BUILD-  
ING CO.**, Manufacturers of Doors Sash  
Blinds, Mouldings, etc.  
**H. S. SNYDER & CO.**, manufacturers of Nov-  
elty Pumps, Stoves, Engines, Mill and Min-  
ing Machinery. Works on South Erie street.  
**RUSSELL & CO.**, manufacturers of Threshing  
Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Trac-  
tion Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, etc.  
**MASSILLON ROLLING MILL**, Joseph Corns  
& Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a su-  
perior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith  
iron.  
**MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY**, manufac-  
turers of Green Glass Hollow Ware Beer Bot-  
tles, Flasks, etc.  
**MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY**  
Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and Gen-  
eral Iron Structures

**GROCERIES.**

**DATWATER & SON**, Established in 1832. For-  
warding and Commission Merchants and  
dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Ware-  
house in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.  
**ALBRIGHT & CO.**, Cash Grocery and Provis-  
ion Dealers, Queensware, etc., No. 25 East  
Main street. Goods delivered free of charge.

**TINNERS.**

**HENRY F. OHLER**, dealer in Stoves, Tin-  
ware, House Furnishing Goods, etc. No. 14  
West Main street.

**REAL ESTATE.**

**P. G. ALBRIGHT**, dealer in all kinds of Real  
Estate. Office in German Deposit Bank.

**NEWS SUMMARY.**

**Good Times Are Coming—Increased  
Activity Reported in the Great  
Commercial Industries.**

New York, Sept. 27.—The *World* says: The long period of depression in business seems now to be giving way to one of prosperity. Merchants and general tradesmen agree that the prospects of the fall trade are very bright. There is no boom, but a steady, healthy growth. Every one sees indications of better times. It is the universal opinion in commercial and financial circles that not only is the present condition of business better than it has been for a number of years past, but that the future is of greater promise than for long past.

The bustle and activity in the dry-goods district is apparent to all who visit that part of the city. That trade is generally the first to feel the good times. Big jobbing and commission houses are lighted up at night, and the sidewalks are littered with bales and boxes. Far into the night men pack goods for shipment. The streets in that district are lined at night with trucks piled high with merchandise and covered with tarpaulins, ready to be started at daybreak for the steamship wharves and railroad shipping offices.

Confidence has been restored among investors, and new enterprises are being promoted in Wall street. The banking institutions are encouraged, and holders of railroad securities are delighted by the increased earnings of the lines of freight, which clearly shows that goods are being imported everywhere in large quantities. Iron has advanced in price in the face of the largest production ever known. Croaking and complaint is mainly confined to "The Swamp," and the leather trade has felt the effect of the business growth only in the extent of its sales. Tanners lament that they are doing business at a loss. Special dispatches from Philadelphia, Boston, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis, and Atlanta report a general business revival, with the prospect of a fine fall and winter trade. San Francisco alone reports trade stagnant and business somewhat depressed.

**EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS.**

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 28.—A slight earthquake shock was felt here at 5:02 o'clock yesterday afternoon, accompanied by a loud rumbling sound. The wave moved from north to south. The shock lasted about two seconds. Houses were shaken perceptibly, and a number of persons rushed into the streets. No damage was done beyond the falling of loose plastering. The same shock was also felt at Augusta and Savannah, Ga., Summerville, Orangeburg, Camden, Graniteville, Hopkins, Kingville, and Ten-Mile Hill.

The work of the relief committee is progressing favorably. Dr. J. R. Hubbard, general field officer, and Miss Olive Burton, president of the National Red Cross society, arrived in Charleston to day to see whether it is necessary to enlist further aid from the various Red Cross societies of the United States. They bring a message to Mayor Courtenay from Mayor Carter Harrison of Chicago saying that the contribution received from the Chicago Red Cross is not the only subscription that will be made by Chicago, but that the citizens of that place are organizing a movement by which the best results will be obtained, and that Chicago will yet be heard from.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 28.—Earthquake shocks were felt at Smithville, on the coast at the mouth of Cape Fear river at 11:30 o'clock last night and 4:50 a. m. yesterday.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 29.—At two minutes past 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon there was a sharp shock of earthquake, accompanied by a detonation and a very perceptible vibration. No injury was done to person or property. The direction of the wave was from north to south. The duration was about one and a half seconds. At 1:58 there was another shock, this time a sharp one. It was accompanied by the usual rumbling noise. The shock was violent enough to shake buildings and caused many people to rush out into the streets. The continuation of these shocks on the eve of Wiggins' alleged predictions has a demoralizing effect on the people here, and many will sleep in the open air to-night. The shock in the afternoon lasted six or eight seconds, but it seems to have been felt only in Charleston and vicinity. Slight shocks were also felt at 2 and 4 o'clock in the morning by people who happened to be awake at that time.

**GENERAL NEWS.**

George Pickrell, a famous stock-raiser, died Tuesday at Lanesville, Illinois.

The democrats of New Jersey nominated R. L. Green, of Union county, for governor.

John Estlin Cooke, the author, died Monday at his residence in Clark county, Virginia.

Colonel C. G. Greene, formerly editor of the *Boston Post*, died Monday morning, at the age of 83.

The crop statistician of Indiana finds that the average yield of corn will be thirty-six bushels to the acre.

The Knights Templars selected Washington as the place for the triennial convocation in October 1889.

The labor element of New York has nominated Henry George for mayor and pledged him thirty thousand votes.

The St. Paul company has let a contract for a cantilever bridge at Kansas City, 1,300 feet long, to cost \$1,000,000.

A. R. McGill, insurance commissioner of Minnesota, has been nominated by the republicans for governor.

"Nude Ben," a well-known colored man, who was buried Monday at Alton, Illinois, is believed to have been 115 years of age.

Lightning started a conflagration in the forests of the Yellowstone National park, which is destroying immense tracts of timber.

The democrats of Connecticut nominated Edward S. Cleveland for governor and Edward B. Bradley for lieutenant governor.

A well of natural gas on a farm near Savoy, Illinois, ceased to flow during a cyclone on September 16. Experts are unable to make it yield.

The republicans of Nevada have nominated C. C. Stevenson for gover-

nor and S. D. Edwards for judge of the supreme court.

Jacob Hutchins, a pioneer at Jackson, Michigan, the principal witness in the Crouch murder trials, died Thurs- day, at the age of 82.

In the federal court at Buffalo four cigar-makers from Banghamton were held in \$1,000 each for an attempt to boycott non-union factories.

The war inaugurated among the five express companies doing business between Chicago and New York contin- ues. Rates are completely demoralized.

Two members and two clerks of the late board of public works of Cincin- nati have been arrested for the embe- zlement of sums ranging from \$10,000 to \$15,000.

Haitians said to be as large as hens' eggs broke half the glass at South Bend, Indiana, and ruined all the tin and slate roofs. The damage is esti- mated at \$50,000.

The Chicago, Burlington and North- ern road is to be opened to the public on Oct. 17, with two daily trains to and from St. Paul, one of them being a limited express.

William S. Mellen, assistant general superintendent of the Northwestern road, is about to assume the general management of the Wisconsin Central, F. N. Finney having resigned.

The clothing manufacturers of New York, while retaining all capable cutters secured during the strike, are now taking back such defected members of the union as can be kept at work.

The Canadian Pacific road has placed the outside oil-refiners at Cleveland on a par with the Standard Oil company on the P. C. coast by making a through rate of 7 1/2 cents per case.

J. I. Case, the Racine millionaire, has been informed of the marriage of his only son to Mrs. Henrietta M. Ray in March last. It is said he offered the young couple a handsome residence.

The grand jury at Mayville, New York, brought indictments for man- slaughter against Conductor Harrison and Engineer Brewer, for causing the Nickel-Plate collision and loss of life.

During Wednesday night a masked man entered the Burlington depot at Macomb, Illinois, and, drawing a shot- gun on the telegraph operator, com- pelled him to hand over \$500 from the safe.

A. C. Strong, a Knight Templar re- siding on a farm near Naperville, Illinois, was killed by a Missouri Pacific engine, while attempting to board an accommodation train at Chelten- ham.

Dr. S. Buttemore, a member of the Pennsylvania house of representatives in 1883, made misrepresentations for which offense he has been fined \$1,000 and sentenced to sixty days' impris- onment.

The reserve of the New York banks increased 1,367,750 last week, and is now \$9,069,875 in excess of legal re- quirements. The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week were \$50,- 263,668.

The orange crop of Louisiana is said to be a complete failure, on account of last winter's freeze. Nine years of propitious weather will be required to fully restore the bearing capacity of the trees.

In Crawford County, Missouri, Mal- colm Logan, his wife, three children, and adopted child were murdered. It is supposed by a person who sought to rob Mr. Logan of \$1,300 he had recently received.

It is probable that Richard Guenther, residing in the Sixth Wisconsin dis- trict, will accept a call by republicans and dissatisfied democrats in the Sec- ond district and run for congress against Delaney.

The Omaha road has reduced its local passenger rates to 3 cents per mile in Iowa, Dakota, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. The price of transporta- tion in Nebraska is fixed by the law at 3 1/2 cents per mile.

Two workmen in a powder factory at Jermyn, Pennsylvania, were killed by an explosion in the press-room. The corpse of one of the victims was found in the Lackawanna river, two hundred feet away.

The Santa Fe road has one thousand teams at work in the garden of the Oklahoma country, and piles are being driven for a bridge at Arkansas City. It is said that trains will be running to Cimarron by November 1.

C. D. Robinson, once the democratic nominee for governor of Wisconsin, who founded the *Green Bay Advertiser* in 1846, and in the union army rose from a private to a colonel, died Satur- day morning, from paralysis.

A feud at Ash Flat, Arkansas, arising out of a divorce case led to the poisoning of a well, by which twelve persons were prostrated. One of the wealthiest farmers in the county has been arrested for the crime.

Cedar ties to the amount of a half million are being shipped from Chicago for use on the Mexican Central road. The Vera Cruz railway is laying steel ties, which cost \$1.25 each in England, at the rate of 85 cents to the mile.

Consent for the convicted anarchists of Chicago have filed a document set- ting forth the grounds upon which a new trial will be asked, accompanied by affidavits that two jurors had pre- viously to the trial expressed opinions prejudicial to the defendants.

There is a prospect of a duel at New Orleans between Wash. Marks, super- intendent of warehouses, and Mr. Ker- nochan, the naval officer, the latter having been challenged. The affair grew out of hot words regarding the merits of congressional candidates.

Lieutenant Henn, of the Galatea, ex- presses himself as satisfied that he has no chance with the Mayflower in any breeze in which she can carry her top- sail, but he is anxious to learn what she can do in a gale without it.

Miss Loretta E. Long, of Chicago, has brought suit for \$10,000 damages against a furrier named Mintz, for clipping the tip of her nose with a pair of scissors at a boarding-house table. The plea of accident is entered.

In enlarging a cellar at Mahanoy City, Pennsylvania, workmen found an earthen jar containing several thou- sand dollars in gold. The widow who owns the residence made the excava- tors surrender what they had pocketed.

The line of Knights Templars on parade in St. Louis, Thursday, extend- ed over three miles. The convales- cence of Charles Roome, of New York, as most eminent grand master, and John P. S. Gobin, of Pennsylvania, as emi- nent grand master.

Sixty delegates from New York to

the general assembly of Knights of Labor at Richmond, including one colored man, were unable to secure accommodations together at a hotel, whereupon they all engaged board in colored families.

On Friday next the navy-yard at Washington will be transferred to the ordnance department for a naval gun factory. The plant for making an- chors and chains will be removed to Boston, and the boiler-works will probably be shipped to Brooklyn.

A party of buffalo-hunters sent out by the national museum at Wash- ington is being escorted by troops from Fort Keogh into the Mussel Shell country, where less than two hundred head are left out of two hundred thou- sand and grazing there four years ago.

On a farm near Cuba, Missouri, un- known parties murdered Malcolm Logan and his family of five persons. As Logan had lately received \$1,300 by the sale of land, the cause of the trag- edy is plain. P. F. Wallace has been arrested at St. Louis for the crime.

In the matter of the recent grave disaster on the Nickel-Plate road a majority of the coroner's jury holds the conductor and engineer of the ex- cursion train responsible, while the minority finds that the accident was caused by a misunderstanding of flag orders.

Zach Taylor has been renominated for congress by the republicans of the Tenth district of Tennessee. Mr. Van Schack declines a renomination by the republicans of Milwaukee. John Power, of Escanaba, was placed in the field by the democrats of the Eleventh district of Michigan.

The infected cattle in the distillery yards at Chicago are guarded by twenty-nine deputies employed by the federal government. The commissioner of agriculture is willing to pay \$25,000 toward the destruction of the animals now in quarantine. The Illinois author- ities having \$50,000 available.

The Indians of Leech Lake reserva- tion, in Minnesota, sold \$10,000 worth of berries this season, most of which is certain to be expended for whisky. Commissioners Wright and Larabee report that at White Oak Point they learned of the sale of an Indian girl of 15 years to a lumberman for a sack of flour.

A passenger train on the Burlington road broke a steel rail near Naperville, Tuesday morning, and several coaches were thrown down an embankment. Mrs. L. M. Baidwin, of Rock Falls, Illi- nois, was killed; five persons were seriously injured, and eleven others received bruises. A wrecking train was sent out from Aurora.

The Northern Sioux have decided to establish mail and transportation routes throughout the frontier region on the co-operative principle, the work to be done by the young men of the nation. As all the labor will be per- formed on foot, young warriors are now in training for their part in the enterprise. Each runner is to make seventy-five miles per week.

In Philadelphia, on Wednesday af- ternoon, Councilman John R. Lloyd and Police Lieutenant D. B. Roche, both intoxicated, accompanied by a band of policemen and ward-workers, indulged in indiscriminate shooting at political opponents in saloons and on the streets. A negro was fatally wounded in the back, and Charles Pe- troff was beaten to insensibility with black-jacks.

The session of the board of public works at Jersey City was Monday evening interrupted by the horsewhip- ping of a reporter named Lehart by Miss Mamie Gannon, one of the belles of the city, who has \$200,000 in her own right. She was enraged by a statement in the *Evening Journal* that she forged checks on her father. After vindicating herself, she was serenaded at her residence by a large party of ad- mirers.

The governor, attorney general, and live-stock commission of Illinois, ac- companied by Dr. Salmon of Wash- ington, and veterinarians from several states, spent some hours in Chicago Thursday in investigating cases of pleuro-pneumonia in the distillery yards, and witnessed the slaughter of some infected cows. No official de- claration has been made, but there is little doubt that all the cattle in the infected stables will be slaughtered and the sheds burned.

At Madison, Wis., Thursday oc- curred the heaviest hailstorm ever known in that locality. It lasted for three minutes, and broke nearly 10,- 000 panes of glass in green houses and skylights. Birds were killed by the score, and the ground under trees was covered with a carpet of leaves and twigs. The deluge of ice, many pieces of which were as large as goose eggs, made an appalling noise, and people sought refuge in cellars and basins, ap- prehensive of an earthquake or a cy- clone. Crops are so nearly harvested that no damage was done to them.

Edgar Ferrines, a Chicago attorney, has been nominated for congress by the democrats of the First district of Illinois. Robert Smalls, colored, has been nominated by the republicans of the Seventh South Carolina, and O. L. Jackson by the republicans of the Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania. Frank H. Hurd was placed in the field by the democrats of the Tenth Ohio district, and Major Matthew P. Peters by the democrats of the Ninth Illinois dis- trict. The republicans nominated Samuel W. Hawkins in the Eighth Tennessee and N. W. Nutting in the Twenty-seventh New York.

A colony has been formed at Lan- caster, Wis., known as Pacific Colony, which will emigrate to Topolobampo, Mexico, Oct. 1, on a grant of 15,000 acres of land from the Mexican Gov- ernment. It will number about 2,000, a large number of whom are from the vicinity of Bloomington, and he co- operative in every respect. Mexico grants the colony many concessions, one to issue paper currency of its own and it will use no other. The enter- prise attracts no little attention. Col- onists go there to form an Utopian City which they believe will be a pa- radise and refuge from all life's troubles.

A tremendous rainstorm and hurri- cane swept over the vicinity of Browns- ville, Tex., last week. Twenty-six inches of rain fell up to the night of the 23d, and the wind is said to have reached a velocity of nearly one hun- dred miles per hour. Over two hun- dred houses in Brownsville were blown down and a large number dam- aged, rendering homeless some 300 families. In Matamoros over three hundred houses were leveled and many injured. The entire rear part of

the city, embracing over thirty blocks, was flooded to the depth of from three to eight feet, and the people living there were rescued only with the great- est difficulty. All telegraph lines were blown down, and the Rio Grande and the Matamoros & Monterrey railroads were washed out, and traffic has not yet been restored.

**WASHINGTON NEWS.**

**A Few Figures from the Annual Report of  
Commissioner Mack.**

Anna B. Cheatham has been appointed to succeed her deceased husband as post- master at Nashville.

The commander of the new cruiser At- lanta reports having secured a speed of fourteen knots an hour in Long Island sound.

Mr. Stevenson, first assistant postmaster general, will recommend in his report that the government pay the rent of third-class post-offices.

The new public printer at Washington in order to bring the expenses of the office within the limit of the appropriation, was compelled to discharge 125 men.

Orders given by Secretary Manning to place his Washington residence in condi- tion for occupancy make it evident that he intends to resume his duties at the treasury department.

Collector Magone, of New York, having learned of the dismissal of three competent messengers by his predecessor, restored their places without inquiring into their political affiliations.

The solicitor of the treasury has sus- tained the collector at San Francisco in refusing to permit the Anglo-California bank, incorporated and owned wholly in London, to import merchandise.

The issue of standard silver dollars from the mints during the week ended Sept. 25 was \$72,998. The issue during the cor- responding period of last year was \$66,443. The shipments of fractional silver coin since Sept. 1 amounted to \$1,012,012.

The new steel cruiser Boston, which suffered some damage two or three weeks ago from the falling of one of her tops, has been repaired, and it is expected that she will be finished and ready to go into com- mission within two or three weeks. The Chicago, the last and largest of the four steel cruisers authorized by congress in 1883, will probably be finished by the 1st of February.

Commissioner Colman, of the Bureau of agriculture, refuses to permit the sale of any of the infected cattle quarantined at Chicago. He received a telegram from Colorado cattle-growers urging that course.

The department of agriculture has re- ceived information from the government of aims in the eastern states to proceed to Chicago and assist in ascertaining the con- dition of the quarantined bees.

The acting secretary of the treasury on Monday issued a call for \$1,000,000 3 per cent bonds, to be redeemed on or before Nov. 1, interest ceasing on that day. The status of the 3 per cent loan at the close of business Monday was as follows: Total loan, \$345,541,230; redeemed in 1883, \$52,- 200; started red. and unred. at date of Aug. 2, 1885, \$78,900; cleared of Sept. 15, 1885, \$90,550; called, \$22,506,240; uncalled, \$5,285,010.

The following changes have been made in postal rates: Blank checks, drafts, and similar printed forms, such as deeds, in- surance policies, etc., will hereafter go through the mails as third-class matter, at the rate of 1 cent for two ounces. This will include check books or books of blank drafts, but not printed or printed books, which are fourth-class matter, 1 cent an ounce. Checks, drafts, policies, and other such papers, filled up with writing will be charged letter postage.

Late information received at the Agricul- tural Department regarding the condition of hogs is that in Illinois and Indiana cholera prevails generally. In the former State heavy losses are reported in several counties. In Ohio and Michigan the con- dition of the animals is fair. In some parts of Wisconsin severe losses are re- ported on account of cholera, and reports from Iowa are of a similar character in some cases. Cholera, pig-eyre, and measles are reported from Missouri, and in Nebraska the condition is considerably below an average. Kansas and Kentucky hogs are generally in good condition.

The commissioner of Indian affairs is to soon take a trip among the northern In- dians, and before he returns will undoubtedly visit the agency formerly in charge of the Indians of the upper Missouri, some of the charges that have been made re- garding the conduct of that officer. It is now pretty certain that the friends of McGil- livery do not intend to permit his name to be forgotten, and there is every reason to believe that congress may be called upon to make an investigation into the charges that have been made against him. McGil- livery has strong political friends, and it is desired to satisfy himself as to some of the charges that have been made re- garding the conduct of that officer. It is now pretty certain that the friends of McGil- livery do not intend to permit his name to be forgotten, and there is every reason to believe that congress may be called upon to make an investigation into the charges that have been made against him. McGil- livery has strong political friends, and it is desired to satisfy himself as to some of the charges that have been made re- garding the conduct of that officer. It is now pretty certain that the friends of McGil- livery do not intend to permit his name to be forgotten, and there is every reason to believe that congress may be called upon to make an investigation into the charges that have been made against him.

AS IMPORTANT DECISION.  
Acting Secretary Muldrow has rendered a very important decision, involving the constitutional provision that "full faith and credit shall be given by each state to the acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state," carrying out the doctrine that where a court of one state, having jurisdiction, renders a judgment that judgment is conclusive of all matters determined therein, and is binding on the courts of every other state. Secretary Muldrow extends the exposition of this doctrine to the executive departments.

The case comes up upon an important land matter from Louisiana, where the claim- ants' title to scrip is based on the courts of that state upon succession proceedings. The decision is said to be an able one, and is understood to be a reversal of one rendered by ex-Secretary Schurz.

**THE STATUS OF LIBERTY.**

The president will not issue invitations on behalf of this government to French citizens asking their attendance at the in- augural ceremonies of the Liberty statue to take place at New York next month. The invitations to such citizens of France as may be requested to attend the inaugural will be extended in the name and by the direction of the American committee, under whose control the president has no power, and the statue will be placed in position.

These invitations will be presented in France through United States Minister Mc- Lane. The president will give the Ameri- can committee all the aid in co-operation possible to make the inauguration im- pressive and successful, but will keep with- in the laws upon the subject as passed by congress, which makes no mention of invitations to anyone and no appropriation for such expenditure. In this connection it is remarked that in the case of the York- town commemoration congress by resolu- tion expressly authorized and directed the president of the United States to invite the citizens of the French republic, and es- pecially the Lafayette family, and appro- priated a sum of money to enable him to execute the resolution, but in the present case no such action or suggestion has been made by congress.

**DR. SALMON'S REPORT TO COMMISSIONER COLMAN.**

Commissioner Colman of the Department of Agriculture, who sent Dr. Salmon of the Bureau of Animal Industry to Chicago to ascertain if the disease that has broken out there is pleuro-pneumonia, received by tele- gram the following report:

There is no doubt that the cattle disease here is pleuro-pneumonia, and the authori- ties find much difficulty in dealing with it.

[Continued on Page 4.]



**MOST PERFECT MADE**  
Prepared with strict regard to Purity, Strength, and Healthfulness. Dr. Price's Baking Powder contains no Ammonia, Lime, Alum or Phosphates. Dr. Price's Extracts, Vanilla, Lemon, etc., flavor deliciously.

**PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.**

**MUSIC.**

**PROF. C. F. BALFOUR**, teacher of Instru- mental and Vocal Music. Address Box 352, Massillon. Residence, corner of Akron and State streets.







## LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this week by independent investigators.

The frame of the main building of the Wetherald & Wells new glass factory is up.

There is more uniformity about the curbing and gutters in Massillon than any town in Ohio.

Two cemetery directors will be elected by the properly authorized persons, in the office of the German Deposit bank next Monday at 2 o'clock.

The Democratic Convention adjourned at Alliance at 5 p. m., Thursday after nominating Wallace E. Phelps, of the Leader, to run for Congress.

Last week's genuine alligator turns out to have been only what is popularly called a water-dog. Thus another sensation is spoiled. What a pity!

The school enumeration has been completed in the second ward and the number of children of the school age is 749, a large increase over last year.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Huber lost their little two-year-old daughter Saturday afternoon, one week after the burial of a younger child, both of whom died of diphtheria.

Mr. M. A. Schweeters, of Boston, has rented the store room in the Hotel Conrad, on Mill street, and will in two weeks open a store for the sale of fine confections.

Mr. George Dobson was so unlucky as to lose his large black setter while hunting about two miles southwest of Greenville, on Monday, September 13. He will gladly reward the finder.

The amusing and disagreeable experiences of a Massillon lady in a trip down the St. Lawrence, are described in a very pleasant manner on the third page of this impression of the Independent.

Large cities eagerly come to the support of their orchestras, and but one in this country can boast of a very large permanent chorus. Massillon is not yet a large city, but it now has an orchestra and a chorus, such as are rarely found in any except places of a large population.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Massillon Water Company held last Monday afternoon, it was decided to increase the capital stock by fifty thousand dollars, making it an even quarter of a million. This action was taken as it was deemed impossible to complete the works for a less amount.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Huber fully appreciate the sympathy and kindness extended to them in their troubles, and desire us to return their heartfelt thanks, especially to Mrs. Thomas Falor and daughter, and to Mrs. Wm. Oberlin, for their floral offerings; also to the quartette for the music rendered.

Jacob Klein, a West Brookfield miner, met with a nearly fatal accident last Friday afternoon. While bearing in, three hundred-weight of coal caved in upon him, fracturing three ribs, cutting two long gashes to the ribs, and producing dangerous internal injuries, that for a time make his recovery seem doubtful. He is doing very well under Dr. Gardner's care.

The little colt belonging to Willard Arnold, which gave such promise that horsemen could not admire it too much, met with a bad accident while on the way to the fair, where it was entered on Tuesday evening. It was being taken by way of Meyer's Lake, and in the dark it ran against a barb wire fence upon which it was severely wounded. The little animal has suffered intensely, but with the excellent care being given it, may recover.

John Baker, a colored boy, who has been for some time an inmate of the Fairmount Children's Home, but more recently has lived with Frederick Thompson, of Massillon, became so incorrigible while living with Mr. Thompson, that it was necessary for Mr. C. F. Ricks, as a trustee of the Home, to have him arrested for petit larceny. He had stolen a quantity of silverware and disposed of it. He was tried before Judge Meyer and sent to the Lancaster reform farm on Friday last.

Those who had occasion to pass by the Opera House block last Thursday afternoon beheld a very curious and strange sight. It was a pitched battle between two immense swarms of ants. They were fighting on the cornice of the building, and in such numbers that myriads fell upon the pavement below. The attacking party had wings, and each ant would seize one from the opposing forces, and would fight until one or the other was killed. Natural history tells of these sanguinary encounters, but one rarely has an opportunity to see one.

A meeting of delegates from the Knights of Labor of this congressional district was held at Canton last Saturday to place someone in nomination or to endorse the Democratic nominee, whoever he may be. Half the delegates withdrew when they learned that political action was to be taken, and among them were all the Massillon men, some of whom were Democrats and some Republicans. The other misguided half nominated one Charles Jenkins to run against McKinley. Such action is in violation of the constitution of the order, and that fact was the reason of the bolt.

Rev. W. J. Wilson, the new pastor of the M. E. Church, in this city, preached his introductory sermon here on Sunday morning and evening, and was heard by a very large number of people. His discourses on both occasions were thoroughly practical, and outlined the speaker's idea of the high calling of the Christian ministry. His manner in the pulpit is quite agreeable, and he conveys to his hearers an impression of sincerity which augurs well for his success in all the departments of church work.—New Philadelphia Advocate.

## PERSONALITIES.

**The Matters that Agitate the Society World.**

Miss Fannie Upham is visiting her brother in Buffalo.

Mr. I. R. Adams uses two crutches in consequence of a badly sprained ankle.

The Rev. A. B. Putnam, of Mt. Vernon, preached in St. Timothy's church Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. James H. Hunt have gone to Grand Rapids, Mich., to spend a few weeks.

Mr. I. R. Adams has rented Mr. I. B. Dangler's house on E. Main street, and will soon begin house keeping.

Mr. John Snyder, who has been traveling in the West in the interest of Hess, Snyder & Co., returned home Saturday.

Mr. Warren E. Russell started Monday morning for Cambridge, Mass., where he will enter the Harvard Law School.

The Wooster Democrat mentions H. L. D. Ficens, of Massillon, as having graduated from the American Pen Art Hall of that place.

Mrs. William H. Justus left Wednesday morning for Battle Creek, Mich., where she will visit her daughter, Mrs. George C. Sterling.

Mr. W. T. Mathews' picture, which has for a week been attracting attention at Coleman's is an excellent view of Meyer's Lake, as seen from Stony Point.

Prof. Alexandre Guillet has returned after his vacation and will reorganize his numerous classes in French on Monday next. It seems probable that a great many of the young people will take up this fascinating study this fall.

Mr. L. Schaaf, of Massillon, O., is paying a visit to Colonel Scott, of the Phoenix Hotel, and putting in the time shooting prairie chickens and recalling old times with the Colonel, who was formerly a townsman and an old friend. Arcadia (Neb.) Courier.

After an absence of nearly six months, Miss Annie Coleman has returned in the best of health. She spent part of April and May at the home of H. F. Kaufman, cashier of First National Bank in El Paso, Tex., including a delightful excursion into Mexico to the old city of Chihuahua, after which she passed through Arizona to Los Angeles, Cal., visited her cousin, William Butteridge, at Fresno, Cal., and on to San Francisco and Sacramento, where she was the guest of Mrs. Nellie Crouch, and Mrs. Judge Crocker. Several weeks were spent with her former school-mate, Miss Jodie Drake, at Strawberry Valley. Returning to Sacramento, she was again the guest of Mrs. Crocker, and spent a most enjoyable time at Lake Tahoe, and among friends at Carson City, Nevada.

## RAILROAD MATTERS.

The Wheeling & Lake Erie will run a cheap excursion to Napanee, Ind., via Baltimore & Ohio R. R., to Goshen and Elkhart, Ind., via Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Rys., on Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1886. The fare for round trip will be \$6.00 from Massillon. Tickets will be good for 60 days, and on sale at all stations on the line. Those going will confer a favor by ordering their tickets the day before, so that ample arrangements may be made for coaches.

Extensive arrangements are being made by the local Posts and citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny for the observance of G. A. R. Day on the above date. The usual exercises incidental to the day will be observed, and everything looks favorable to a reunion that shall eclipse any previous effort. The grand parade will take place at two o'clock in the afternoon, in which 8,000 Veterans and Sons of Veterans will participate.

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Railroad Company will give their second and last excursion of the season to Cincinnati, O., on October 4th. Tickets for the round trip, \$2.50. This will give all an opportunity to visit the Cincinnati Exposition at a very low rate.

The W. & L. E. railroad company are enlarging their ore bin here, and propose to store in the same 15,000 tons of ore before the season closes, and which will be taken to its destination by rail next winter.—Huron Reporter.

The Ft. Wayne passenger station at Canton will have an addition of forty feet built to it, a Mansard roof and other little improvements.

There is talk of constructing a double track on the Ft. Wayne road eastward from Wooster to Massillon.

Purify the blood, tone up the system, and regulate the digestive organs by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists.

Prof. McKenney's superb stud of educated horses appear here Friday, Oct. 8th, with Pullman & Co.'s Consolidated Shows. Don't miss them.

We are making a run on merchants counter ships, and have purchased a large quantity of very attractive bill heads of fine quality and properly ruled for the purpose.

## THEY STRIKE.

**The Water Company's Men Stop Work and Demand an Increase in Their Wages.**

It is greatly to be regretted that just as winter approaches labor troubles should come up to throw the men out of work for an indefinite length of time. Such, however, is the case, as last Friday all the diggers in the employ of the Massillon Water Company, to the number of about eighty, who have been receiving a dollar and a quarter a day, struck without notice for a quarter more. They offered to go to work for a dollar and a half, but the increase was promptly refused by the company. The men are now idle and work in the trenches has, for the present, closed.

That is all there is to this strike. There are no sensational features and it is greatly to be hoped that there will be none. That the men have no cause for complaint beyond the amount of their wages is shown by the fact that they offered to work unconditionally with the raise. Moreover, they say that they have no other ground for complaint.

The company offers to take the men all back upon the old terms, but say that as it can get plenty of laborers for a dollar and a quarter, it will not give more.

Mr. Miller, the foreman, said before the strike that he had all the men that Massillon could furnish for the work, and at that time announced that all strangers would be given employment who applied, so if outsiders are now brought in, it need occasion no surprise as they would have come anyway. No foreigners have yet come.

Mr. Miller is now out of the city and is expected at any time to return with plenty of hands to continue the work.

## SOLD TO A HOME COMPANY.

**The Schuyler Company Transfers its Property, Work on Which has Not been Stopped.**

The news that the Schuyler Electric Light Company's property had been attached for \$5,900 spread quickly last Saturday, and there were fears that the plant would not be completed. Information comes from Hartford, however, that the stability of the company will not be shaken by the defalcation of Bartholomew, and even if it had it would have made no difference to the city, as on Friday last, before the Buckeye Engine Co., of Salem, had issued its papers, the plant and franchise had been purchased by three members of the firm of Russell & Company. A stock company will soon be organized to which the property will be transferred. The lighting station will be located in the works of Russell & Company, the machinery now being moved from what was at first intended to be the lighting station. Work has been going forward right along, and the attachment not being upon the property of the Schuyler Company will amount to nothing.

## MASSILLON AMUSEMENTS.

John Thompson, in "Around the World," comes on October 16.

Dates for the U. C. D. lecture course will probably be announced next week. Tony Denier and his pantomime company will give one of his popular performances October 13.

Harold Forsberg, and his somewhat celebrated valet, will produce Robert McCalir, on October 9.

Blanch Vaughan, an actress of considerable merit, will play in "Silver Spur," a spectacular drama, on October 14.

The Four Emeralds, an Irish comedy team, will play a season of three nights, commencing Monday next, at fifteen and twenty-five cents.

The famous impresario, Max Strakosch, whose name is connected with all great musical events, will bring his concert company to this city some time in November.

## Save the Children.

Detrimental food, which, by reason of their superior strength, may not seriously affect the health of adults, as is well known, frequently acts upon the more delicate organs of the child to produce disorders of the most serious character. The amount of laudanum or other poison that would be harmless to an adult will cause the death of an infant. This great difference between the vitality of adults and children is too generally overlooked in the preparation of food. Because no harm immediately perceptible comes to the adult by the use of an article of food, no thought is given to the effect it may have upon the more delicate organs of inferior age.

Children's diet largely upon cake and bread, and these articles, if light, sweet and composed of materials that are free from injurious substances, are easily digested, nutritious and wholesome. There is a danger to our children, however, lurking in their bread and cake which is too often lost sight of. These articles are now leavened largely by baking powders, and when pure and wholesome baking powders are used they make not only the most palatable food, but one much more wholesome and nutritious than if leavened with yeast or cream of tartar and soda. The trouble arises from the fact as shown by recent scientific tests by the government chemists and by official boards of health, that all these baking powders with the single exception of the Royal contain either lime, alum, phosphates, or acids in an injurious character. Therefore, when bread or cake is made with the use of these cheap baking powders these ingredients (which are present through the efforts of the manufacturers to produce a cheaper article) pass into food and are taken into the delicate organs of childhood where they are the source of very much of the disease with which our children are afflicted.

Persons who have not strong constitu-

tions, growing girls, young children and nursing mothers are particularly liable to the evil effects produced by the introduction of the adulterants named as found in the cheap baking powders. Heartburn and the prevalent forms of indigestion are often solely traceable to the action of alum on the delicate coats of the stomach. Prof. Willard Parker, U. S. Surgeon-General Hammond, Prof. Alonzo Clark, most eminent physicians of New York, with scores of others, have written and spoken most earnestly of the evils arising from partaking of such food. There should be as much care in the choice of a baking powder as in obtaining pure milk or in having a prescription compounded from pure drugs and not from poisons.

The matter is one of the greatest importance, particularly to the rising generation, and while our conservative law makers are making up their minds as to the proper legislation to stop the sale of the poisonous compounds, mothers will do well to study it carefully. The house-keeper will experience no inconvenience in discarding the use of the adulterated baking powder, if she has been using it, as the Royal Baking Powder, upon the purity and wholesomeness of which all the government chemists agree, is equally accessible; but she will need to exercise a close watch upon her packages from the grocer in order to prevent the inferior brands from creeping into her kitchen unawares.

## SECRET SOCIETIES.

**Items of Interest to the Various Fraternal and Benevolent Societies.**

Massillon Commandery No. 4, Knights Templar, is discussing the advisability of attending in a body the State Conclave at Akron, which occurs October 14, and of keeping open house in the elegant G. A. R. hall in that city. As over ten thousand Knights will be in the town the hotels will be more than filled, so cots will be provided in this hall for the use of the Massillon visitors, and their wives will be entertained in private houses. The Commandery will be accompanied by the full Harmonia Band, which, with a few others that will be there, the Akron Times calls "some of the finest bands in several States."

Clinton Lodge initiated a candidate in the Entered Apprentice degree Monday night. Several applications were received, and the lodge will be kept busy for some time conferring the various degrees.

Next Tuesday evening will be the regular meeting of Hiram Chapter. There will be work in the Work Master degree and business of importance to attend to.

The General Royal Arch Chapter of the United States commenced a three session days' session in Washington Tuesday.

The Grand Lodge of Ohio meets on the 19th of October in the new Masonic temple in Cleveland.

## K. OF P.

Dr. L. A. Querner, of Cincinnati, has been appointed Medical Examiner in Chief of the Endowment Rank. His appointment gives general satisfaction, as he is a good physician and is centrally located.

Grand Chancellor J. S. Beans was called home by his wife last Friday from his labor in behalf of the order, to attend their crystal wedding.

The Uniform Rank special committee on revision of the ritual has been in session at the office of the Supreme Chancellor the past week.

Close application to business has injured the eyesight of Supreme Secretary Nelson, but he is improving somewhat.

The Endowment Rank has six hundred and seventy sections, with an average membership of twenty-five each.

## S. OF V.

The charter of the Canton Camp Sons of Veterans has been surrendered.

## Health Bulletin.

Reports to the Ohio State Board of Health from 96 observers, embracing 54 counties, show the following diseases to prevail for the week ending Saturday noon, Sept. 25, 1886. Last two columns of figures are for previous week, based on report of 91 observers:

FORM OF DISEASE	No. in the week of prevalence	No. reported last week	No. reported last week
Diarrhea	75	272	65
Scarlet fever	74	218	65
Measles	74	218	65
Whooping cough	50	101	32
Diphtheria	50	101	32
Typhoid fever	20	41	31
Bronchitis	24	38	18
Erysipelas	17	19	11
Pharyngitis	17	22	12
Scald	16	24	17
Whooping cough	12	30	16
Croup	8	10	11
Scarlet fever	5	51	8
Measles	4	6	2
Cerebro spinal meningitis	3	4	4

Total number of deaths reported from all causes, 189, of which 90 were children under 5 years. Diarrhoeal troubles still prevail, but a marked decrease in the number of cases reported. Diphtheria is reported present in 20 counties. Reports from other sources show the disease to be widely prevailing in the State. 47 cases of scarlet fever in Cincinnati; no deaths. Malarial fever still on the increase.

C. O. PROBERT, M. D., Secretary.

Mailed dress shirts at Spangler & Wade's.

## ANOTHER STRUGGLE.

**Between a Merchant and a Union.**

**Mr. F. R. Shepley Boycotted for Refusing to Pay the International Union Scale of Prices.**

The great topic of conversation among business men just now is the boycott which Mr. F. R. Shepley says has been placed upon him.

When Mr. Shepley started his well arranged factory, the addition to the immense cigar making interests of Massillon was hailed with pleasure, and with no little curiosity as to what the cigar makers union would do, as it was well known that he would not adopt their label.

Speaking of this bar, Mr. Shepley said today:

"Yes, I am boycotted. The union men are going from place to place, endeavoring to intimidate my wholesale customers. This is my beginning in business, and my capital is small, but if by the boycott my business is ruined, I can at least make a living at something else. It is well known that manufacturers are prosecuting the boycotters in Chicago and Buffalo for impeding a right conferred by the United States, and my future action will be governed by the result of these cases. I have the names of at least a dozen persons, who are systematically interfering with my business."

Mr. Shepley continued: "I employ eight persons, who make good wages, working under the K. of L. scale of prices, and who are well satisfied. This scale is just, as it is the same everywhere. The union scale, on the contrary, is one dollar higher here than in Canton. The union men here pay seven dollars a thousand, where I pay six, and now read what the Tobacco Journal says of a union shop when they make cigars for less than my lowest price:

ALLTOWNS, Pa., Sept. 20. This morning the 150 cigarmakers in the factory of Ruhe Brothers, who have also a branch establishment in Chicago, were locked out because of a demand made by the 'Cigarmakers' Union a week ago for an increase of \$1 per 1000 on all grades of cigars. The firm proposed, as a compromise, an advance of 50 cents per 1000 on all grades below \$5, and a corresponding reduction on higher grades, but this was rejected by the union.

The same paper speaks thus of the struggle between the Knights and the International Union:

The Cigarmakers' International Union has been very active for months past in getting the smoking public to boycott all cigars that do not bear the blue label of the 'Cigarmakers' International Union. In all of their publications and advertisements, the cry has been incessant to "boycott all cigars that do not bear the blue label!" The manufacturers have pursued their peaceful way, not at all frightened by the cry of boycott, and the result has strengthened the opinion that the bulk of the American people have no part or sympathy with the boycott.

Now comes the Knights of Labor to take a part in the struggle. They have issued threats to dealers that they will boycott all cigars that bear the label of the International Union. "Here's a Roland for your Oliver." The cigarmakers are not purchasers of cigars to any extent, but the Knights of Labor are, and they can make their influence felt, particularly in manufacturing centres.

If the Knights will push their work to the extent of making all labels extremely obnoxious and not sought after by the dealers, they will be doing a great work.

When Trades Union men themselves question the wisdom of this method of boycotting, I certainly will not yield."

## Obituary.

Jane Owens died in Justus, Stark county, O., September 25th, 1886, aged 58 years, 10 months and 24 days. Her maiden name was Howells, sister of the Hon. Anthony Howells of this city.

She was born in South Wales, and came to America when twenty years of age. Over thirty years ago she became a professing Christian, and continued faithful in her profession until death.

Her last days were full of hope and triumph. She was the mother of eight children, six of whom, with her husband, are left to mourn their great loss. She was a woman of good repute in all the relationships of life, and a sincere devoted Christian. She died well and is now at rest. The writer conducted the funeral services in the U. B. church at Justus, preaching by request of the deceased her funeral sermon from the 23d Psalm.

A large congregation was present to sympathize with the friends, and relatives and show their respect for the dead. After the services the remains were taken to Navarre for interment.

## Ready to Begin.

In an almost incredibly short time the extensive works of Wetherald & Wells have been rebuilt, notwithstanding the great number of men employed on the buildings and glass furnaces. The new plant has just as great capacity as the old, and in some respects is much better. The difference in the roof of the new and old main building is particularly noticeable. Though by no means finished, the work was considered far enough advanced to light the fires on Tuesday evening. It will take about ten days to heat the ovens, and then the blowers can get to work. In a short time the whole factory will be running as usual.

## An Answer to Professor Metcalf.

Could it have been in reply to Prof. Metcalf's spirited letter in last week's Independent that the American published the following pathetic paragraph:

A newspaper that can't make at the least one fellow mad every week is certainly not very enterprising. N. B.—The American is a very enterprising journal.

For a fine K. of L. Hat, go to Spangler & Wade.

## Catarrh Cured

Catarrh is a very prevalent disease, with distressing and offensive symptoms. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives ready relief and speedy cure, from the fact it acts through the blood, and thus reaches every part of the system.

"I suffered with catarrh fifteen years. Took Hood's Sarsaparilla and I am not troubled any with catarrh, and my general health is much better." I. W. LILLIS, Postal Clerk Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.

"I suffered with catarrh 6 or 8 years; tried many wonderful cures, inhalers, etc., spending nearly one hundred dollars without benefit. I tried Hood's Sarsaparilla, and was greatly improved." M. A. ANBEY, Worcester, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by three peculiarities: 1st, the combination of remedial agents; 2d, the proportion; 3d, the process of securing the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown. Send for book containing additional evidence.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla tones up my system, purifies my blood, sharpens my appetite, and seems to make me over." J. P. THOMPSON, Register of Deeds, Lowell, Mass.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla beats all others, and is worth its weight in gold." I. BARRINGTON, 130 Bank Street, New York City.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

## NEW OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,

Oct. 4th, 5th & 6th

4 EMERALDS 4  
4 COMEDY COMPANY 4

Change of Programme  
Nightly.

Superb Uniformed Brass Band.

Magnificent Orchestra.

Popular Prices:  
15, 25 and 35 Cents.

All First Class Artists.

JOHN C. LOWE,  
THE  
Merchant Tailor.

I have a line of samples of the correct materials for Mens' Clothing, the attractiveness of which is not surpassed anywhere. The large number gives to the purchaser as much liberty in the selection of design as any large establishment. Orders are taken for suits to be made after the most approved pattern, the workmanship of which ensures the wearing qualities. Fair prices govern all sales, and a perfect fit is guaranteed.

SECOND FLOOR,

Opera House Block,  
MASSILLON, O.

Guthrie & Roberts, monarchs of the flying and double trapeze, appear here Friday, Oct. 8th, with Pullman's double tented shows.

The only Human Leopard Family, late with Barnum, appear here Friday, Oct. 8th, with Pullman & Co.'s double tented shows.

Pellow & Alton, wizards of the triple bars, appear here Friday, Oct. 8th, with Pullman's double tented shows.

The "Ever Faithful" is a first class five cent cigar made only by Grass & Graf, 32 South Erie street.

The Rexford Brothers, champion acrobats, leapers and contortionists, appear here Friday, Oct. 8th, with Pullman's double tented shows.

The "Promenade" is one of the favorites of all the excellent brands of cigars made by Grass & Graf, 32 South Erie street.

Montana Bill and his cowboys, and Black Chief and his Sioux warriors, in thrilling "Wild West" illustrations, appear here Friday, Oct. 8th, with Pullman & Co.'s double tented shows. Don't fail to attend.

We want the ladies of Massillon to try that excellent Home Made Bread at A. J. Reicheimer's, made from Fleischmann's Celebrated Yeast, and for sale at the above bakery.

A host of general arena favorites, trained animals, and museum attractions appear here Friday, Oct. 8th, with Pullman's double tented shows.

The G. and G. is the name of a fine cigar that is having a run at Grass & Graf's, 32 South Erie street.

Pullman & Co.'s double tented Consolidated Shows will exhibit at Massillon Friday, Oct. 8th. This is the only double show on the road at popular prices. Admission to all the tents, 25 cents; children, 15 cents.

Spangler & Wade will have a fine line of Dunlap Hats in soon.

Smokers should insist upon having nothing but Massillon cigars, of which the "Widow" made by Grass & Graf, 32 South Erie street, is the favorite.

Balfour & Richards make to order and will rent tents of all kinds, and will manufacture awnings of all sizes. Inquire of J.



## SCOTCH CHARACTERS

SKETCHED IN AND ABOUT GLASGOW AND EDINBURGH.

The Police and Their Duties—Sharp Bootblacks and Pretty Girls—Scottish Business Women—The Highland Soldier—Washing in Scotland.

Special Correspondence.

EDINBURGH, Sept. 15.—One of the first sights that met my eyes in walking through the busy streets of Glasgow was a sign, held up by a "sandwich" man and warning the people to beware of muck trucks. This sign was displayed all over business Glasgow, and it was signed, "By order of the police."

The police of Great Britain, and of Scotland especially, are very efficient, and it is their business to keep the law rather than to wink at its breaking, as in some of our American cities. Police has little to do with the appointment of policemen here, and the police as a class are excellent officials. They are all big men, and their size alone is enough to terrify a criminal. They wear helmets and carry clubs, and have great black belts strapped about their waists. They are polite and very kind to strangers. There are 1,700 of them in Glasgow, and in Ireland you find them everywhere. The Irish police carry clubs, swords and guns. They think themselves great swells and look like walking animals.



AN EDINBURGH POLICEMAN.

Glasgow looks much like Chicago, except on Sunday. It is larger than Chicago, and is built in much the same way. Saturday night in Glasgow is the night for a general drunk on the part of hundreds of the working classes, and I have never seen anything like the drunken scenes I heard of on Argyle street at that time. Imagine a street much like that of Broadway, with a hurrying throng fully as large as that in the busiest part of the week day along by and above Trinity church. Make this throng of all ages, sizes and sexes, and let there be a score or more of drunken people to every sober one. Let many of the most drunken of its members be women, and you have some idea of the drunkenness of Glasgow on a Saturday night.

Leave this scene and go to bed. The next morning walk out upon the streets. What a change! It is Sunday, and the city is as quiet as the long-time dead city of Pompeii. All the stores which blazed with light last night are now closed with great shutters, so that no goods are seen. You walk through two blank walls as you go along the busy streets of last night, and at 9 or 10 o'clock you may not meet a dozen people in a mile's walk. Everything is closed. The great city is observing Sunday as no other great city outside of Scotland observes it, and if one were to work to-day the police would arrest him, where they left him unmolested in his drunken orgies of last night. There are 1,800 saloons in Glasgow. They are known as wine and spirit stores, or public houses, and both men and women of the lower classes drink at them. The drunkenness of Saturday night comes somewhat from the custom of giving the workmen a half holiday on Saturday, and the police here do not arrest a man for drunkenness unless he lies in the gutter or is especially disorderly. Reeling and mauling drunkenness is no crime, and Scotch whisky flows like water.



A HIGHLAND SOLDIER.

Great Britain is very fond of drink, and it consumes in round numbers 25,000,000 gallons of spirits and 14,000,000 gallons of wine every year. The newspapers of Glasgow, and indeed of nearly all the cities of Great Britain, are sold by bareheaded girls and women as well as boys. "The lower classes of women as a rule do not wear hats upon the streets, and I often see a full-grown woman walking the dirty streets in her bare feet. The newshaws and most of the other boys of the lower classes are barefooted. The bootblacks in Glasgow are as sharp little urchins as you will find in New York. They have little boxes not much larger than cigar boxes for you to set your foot upon, and do not have chairs in the streets. They do not carry blacking boxes, but spread a dab of blacking on the end of their boxes and this does for all day. They charge two cents a shine, and know Americans at a glance. Two of them stopped me in Glasgow when I asked for a shine, and when I asked the other 'Oh, he's a Yank!'

I had not uttered a word, and how he knew me I don't know.

I found Edinburgh filled with tens of thousands of strangers, who are here to visit the exposition at the advent of the queen's visit. The old lady had a triumphal procession through the city, and kept bobbing her head like a Chinese doll in response to their faint

cheers. The enthusiasm was not nearly so great as that we can get up in America on the occasion of the visit of the president to any of our great cities; and though the Scotch reverence their queen, they look upon her as rather a fancy ornament, and don't go wild over her.



NEW HAVEN FISH WIVES.

Edinburgh is one of the finest cities of Europe, and its size and beauty was a revelation to me. The castle where Queen Mary lived is now filled with the Scotch soldiers of the queen, and the red coats of England are comparatively few. These soldiers dress in the Highland costume, and they look very picturesque. They dress in different colored plaids, and wear kilts falling in plaids from the waist to about four or five inches above the knee. Several inches below this their plaid stockings begin, so that about one foot of white, naked leg shows out. Some of them have good, strong legs and fair skins, and the legs of others are lean, red and hairy. They wear different kinds of Scotch military caps, according to their rank, and their shoes are bound around with white canvas leggings. They carry swords and muskets, and stalk along with an independent air while guarding the great castle or while walking the streets. To the front of their belts they have fastened a fur pouch, and in the stocking of one leg some of them carry a knife.

The ordinary Scotchman, however, has long discarded the Highland costume, and you see but few of them worn here. As a rule there are none in this part of Scotland. The Scotch kilted cap is worn a great deal, and you see it on both men and women, and now and then an old Highlander turns up in the full costume of Rob Roy.



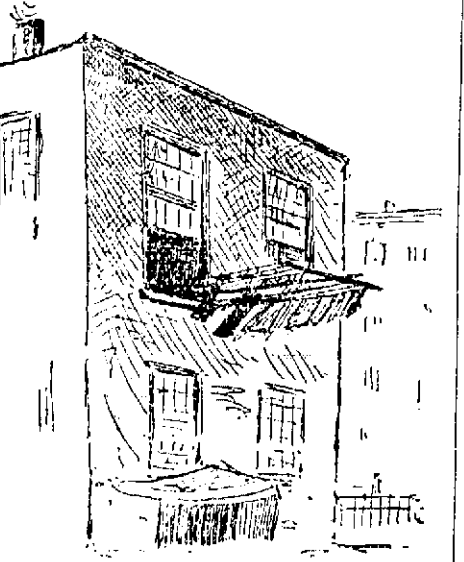
SCOTCH WASHING.

By the way, there is a fine statue of Rob Roy at the exposition, and the Scotch show their appreciation of Sir Walter Scott's novels at every turn.

The dress of the Scotch women of the lowlands is not very characteristic. I see many plaid shawls worn, and the poorer classes are very poorly clothed indeed. Bare feet are very common and bare heads the rule. Here at Edinburgh you see the New Haven fish wives whom Charles Reade has immortalized in his tale of "Christie Johnstone." They bring fish to Edinburgh to sell in great baskets, which they carry on their backs with a strap about their forehead to hold them on. In the city they squat down on the sides of the street and sell their wares. They may some of them have been pretty once, but those I saw were old and coarse. They wore white caps in some instances, but often wore bonnets and head. They are very strong, and might stand as models to the fish women of the French revolution.

Another of the strange sights of Scotland, and a much prettier one, is the Scot washing. It is often done by very pretty girls, and the sight is often equal to one of Kintyre's ballets. They wash the heavy clothing with their feet instead of their hands, and tuck their cheap bright colored dresses up to the knee while doing so. In this way they tread the dirt out. They are not ashamed of it, either, and one of them looked at me with a roguish glance as I watched her.

The washing of a great part of old Edinburgh is dried from the windows. The old buildings are many stories high, and they are inhabited by many poor families in flats of two or three rooms each. There are no yards for clothes drying, and all over this part of Edinburgh you may see long sticks sticking out of windows with a cross piece nailed across the end of them and clothes lines tied to this and stretched from the cross piece parallel with the central stick to the window.



DYING CLOTHES.

There are thousands of such clothes frames in Edinburgh, and the clothes drip down upon you as you pass beneath them. This is in the old part of the city, a part that looks as though it might have been copied out of some old Dutch picture, it looks so quaint. Its buildings are many stories high, with towers and gables. They are all of stone or

stucco and they have little pined windows, out of which you may see looking down at you many a bonnie Scotch lassie, such as Burns loved to paint, as you pass by.

Speaking of Burns, this region of Scotland was his home. I mean here and about Glasgow. He spent much time in both cities as well as in Ayrshire, and I doubt not he often roamed along these streets in some of his drunken frolics.

The Scotch girls are as a rule pretty, though I don't believe they are equal in this respect to the Irish. They have fresh complexions, and their accent is delicious. Those of the better classes dress well, and I am surprised to see so many pretty and intelligent women in business. A woman presides over nearly every one of the hotels, and they are the clerks and cashiers of many of the stores. The pretty Scotch barmaid is a reality, and I saw two girls drawing beer at the exposition who had faces as refined and as pretty as I have ever seen at the president's receptions. The tobacco stores are here often managed by girls, and many other stores I have gone into in Scotland have women at their head. The exposition has an unusually fine-looking set of women acting as exhibitors, and these in their pretty Scotch dress are the most refreshing part of it. They wear the plaids of their clans, and I noted especially one who presided over a collection of pottery made at Dumfries.

FRANK GEORGE CARPENTER.

## WOES OF WOMEN WORKERS.

The Mere Existence of the Boston Working Girls.

Special Correspondence.

Boston, Sept. 27.—What are girls and women in and around Boston doing for a living? They make shirts at thirty-six cents per dozen (finishing, buttonholes included), chemises trimmed and plaited at \$1.25 each, plain chemises at ninety-six cents per dozen, flannel coats of an inferior quality at fifteen cents each, slipper bows at three cents per dozen and common caps at ten cents per dozen.

For making quilts, eleven hours per day labor, they receive \$4.50 per week, for paper box making \$5.80 per week and for book folding \$5 per week. A hundred other industries pay similar wages. This may be called labor's lowest grade. It is easily and quickly learned. Hence, the more learners the more workers and more supply than demand.

How do they live for such pay? Those who rely entirely on their pay do not live. It is for such merely an endured existence in a tenement attic. Their staple food is a loaf of bread and a cup of tea. The tramp who depends for his meals on basement door collections is better fed.

Girls and women here stain and enamel glass, dress dolls, burnish jewelry, make buttons, paint clock cases and broom handles, weave twine into netting, cut ivory, pearl and tortoise shell, make willow ware and cane chairs, set type, feed printing presses, pack candles, assist in the manufacture of chemicals, manufacture straw hats and hoop skirts, spin cotton, weave hair cloth, make shoe uppers, artificial flowers, and gold buttons. These may in cases earn \$1 or \$2 per week more than those stated above. It is safe to say that \$5 per week is a little above the average wages of this class of female workers. In the shoe factories, at "piece work," some girls make \$8 and \$10 per week. Can a girl support herself on such amount decently?

A decent room cannot be hired here short of \$3 per week, let alone food and clothing. But in many cases the girl "lives at home." Her wages are regarded as a great help in meeting family expenses. In such case the family unconsciously co-operate against the girl or woman who must make a home for herself. The poorer the family the greater the tendency to herd and crowd together. If merely keeping body and soul together be regarded a "decent support" then \$5 a week will grant it.

Mill hands may make \$1 per day. Some make more; some less. American girls have almost deserted this occupation. Their places are supplied by foreigners and, to a large extent, Canadian French.

If you would know some of the results of factory life and labor on manners, speech and what we will call verbal morality, post yourself near the mill doors when the "operatives" swarm out, and hear the current phraseology and sentiment. A little may go a great way, for you. Or go on one of their summer excursions. It may cause you to wonder if anyone has charge of the morals of the masses. Do our philosophers ever really go among them? A few family visits, even with kindly intent, won't reveal them to you.

Girls and children can be bought in Boston for commercial purposes as low as \$2 per week. The mammoth and pigmy bazaar for the sale of everything under the sun under one roof lay the nerve, muscle, strength, skill and intelligence of young girls for nine hours per day at such price. Unlike the black slavery of former days, the buyer is at no expense for housing, feeding, clothing or otherwise caring for the body of the child he purchases. He buys, in fact, all the strength the child has to give without any risk. If the child dies or becomes crippled or diseased it is not his lookout. It is that of the parents or possibly of the child itself. To buy a girl outright, say for \$500 or \$700, and be then at the expense of her keeping would be a most extravagant outlay in Boston. From a business standpoint Boston always could see further ahead than Charleston, S. C.

Recently a philanthropic committee here visited some of the mercantile agencies here and requested them not to hire any child labor at less than \$2 per week for children of 15 years of age and under, nor less than \$4.50 per week for young women. Two of the largest mammoths positively refused. One complained of the trouble caused him through people's poking about and stirring up public attention to these matters. He said the only thing for each one to do was to mind his or her own business. He wanted, the committee inferred, to be let alone, just as any full-fledged, painstaking burglar wants to be let alone when he is at midnight sampling some other family's silver. The houses that pay \$2 per week to children spend from \$50,000 to \$100,000 per year in advertising what the child helps them to sell.

Girls are universally employed here in the second-class restaurants. Their average pay is \$4 per week. The occupation of continually coming in contact and waiting upon a low grade of men in a hungry and consequently savage and irritable condition demoralizes them. They become hardened also to the enormities daily perpetrated in a cheap restaurant kitchen. A smile is rarely seen on their faces. They become fagged out with their continual morning-till-night rush with full, empty and half-filled plates. Frequently they take an order with disdain, leave you before you with an air which says: "Take that and be—!" and when you tell them that what they have brought is not what you ordered, there comes the final surging over of contempt for the whole masculine race.

PRENTICE MULFORD.

## WOMEN OF GERMANY.

WHAT AN OBSERVER SAYS OF THEIR BEAUTY AND ATTRACTIVENESS.

The Superior Elegance of American Ladies—German Women Attractive at Middle Age—Effects of Diet and Want of Exercise—Fresh Air.

A greater number of American women are here now than I have ever seen before at this Athens on the Spree. It is fairly conceded that there is more of what is called chiselled beauty in America than in Europe. German ladies, in general elegance of bearing and beauty and grace of person, can bear no comparison to American women. The features of the latter are finer and their heads more classical. But here ends their triumph. Their busts are inferior to those of the native women, and a certain attenuation in the whole figure of the American women gives the idea of fragility and decay. What the American women want is soundness of constitution. Their finely-cut faces are too often pale instead of fair, and sallow when they should be rosy. But why are many of the German women so awkward? Why have they such large feet, and why is their taste in dress not better? Beautiful complexions and full forms can not atone for these deficiencies, nor can thoroughly cultivated minds and kind hearts.

ATTRACTIVE AT MIDDLE AGE. In this country a woman is in the prime of her attractiveness at 35. She frequently remains almost stationary until 40, or else declines gradually and gracefully, like a beautiful day melting into a lovely evening. In America 25 is the farwell line of beauty in women, beyond which comes decay. At 35 she generally looks a little worn, her flat chest symbolizing the disappearance of vigor and vitality, and at 40 you see in her features quite plainly the marks of premature age.

German children, especially girls, are less brought forward than American ones. In America the children, as a rule, take all their meals with their parents, and see all the company that comes to the house, consequently they are less troubled with shyness than German children. A German girl of 16 or 17 is much less independent than an American girl of the same age. She must never go out alone nor without a chaperone or a female servant, usually known as a *bonne*. She must never speak to a gentleman, unless he should be especially introduced to her by her parents, or with the approbation of her parents. Yet the German children are generally overindulged and spoiled by their parents. Every one in the house is expected to yield to them. They are rarely reproved for crying, nor is self-denial or self-restraint seriously inculcated. Servants are reproved for not obeying them, and everything is done to induce them to fancy themselves the most important persons in the house. This mistaken system of education renders them selfish, overbearing and conceited. A good deal of this egotism is knocked out of them at school and at college, but early impressions are never entirely effaced, and the feeling remains, only to be transferred to their own children.

## THE DIET OF AMERICANS.

Why is it that the German women are superior in freshness of looks and duration of beauty to their transatlantic sisters? Is the answer to be found in the diet? I have often quietly watched the diet of American ladies passing through here. Hot biscuits and tea are varied with preserves made pound for pound, and endless varieties of cake and the inevitable pie. Pastry, which most children in this country are not allowed to touch until they get their long frocks and tailed coats, is in American families the every-day food for young and old. Tea is the grand panacea for all fatigue, low spirits, dampness, cold, pains in the head and in the back, and for nearly all the ills that flesh is heir to. What mere human beauty could stand such regimen? Want of exercise in the open air is the great enemy of female beauty throughout the world. The transient beauty of the American women is no doubt in a great degree to be attributed to the extreme heat and variability of the climate in America, which will not admit of the exercise requisite for health. The moisture with which the atmosphere here is generally impregnated exercises a most soothing influence upon the nervous system. In America the dryness of the air keeps the people constantly strung up above the concert pitch. There they are all the time under the influence of an artificial stimulus. They burn their candles, so to speak, at both ends. The blooming middle age of the German woman is the grand distinctive feature of Germany, and it is owing, not to the absence of a special diet, but simply to their inhaling a considerable quantity of fresh air both in summer and winter. Not that they imbibe enough. Far from it. Their sleeping arrangements and their abitudini are both very imperfect. But it may be a question whether their negligence in these respects, though harmful to themselves, is not advantageous to the ruder sex. Things are bad enough as they are in Germany, but if the women "awoke and pondered the things that concerned their peace," what would become of the peace of the men?—Berlin Cor. New York Sun.

## High-Priced Smoking.

"Did you ever smoke cigars that cost \$50 apiece?" "I should say not." "Try one of these, then." The speaker was one of the most genial brokers in Wall street. He produced a box of fine cigars, each with a neat paper band about its waist, on which glittered in letters of gold the name or names. There was nothing further remarkable about the cigar. It was an "Imperial," costing probably \$10 per 100 in Havana. The special band may have added another \$5 to that figure. "A young friend, who had recently cut quite a large figure in New York and Canada, brought me this box of cigars from Havana about a year ago," continued the broker. "I was flattered at this mark of special regard—I mean the band on the cigar. In a confiding moment, born of that feeling, he borrowed \$5,000 of me. I realized my mistake a few days later, and laid aside the cigars until I should get back my loan. I have given that up now, and when I was packing up to come down here I put them into my trunk. The young man has gone to Canada.—Long Branch Cor. New York Herald.

## Society vs. Politics.

"I sat just beside Horace Greeley once at a great political meeting in New York just after the war," said Rev. Dr. Bennett, "and heard him define the difference between society and politics. Said he, looking over the crowd: 'If I were to confine the right of suffrage to only such of you men as I would permit to marry my daughter there'd be a mighty few of you ever get a chance to vote.'—Exchange.

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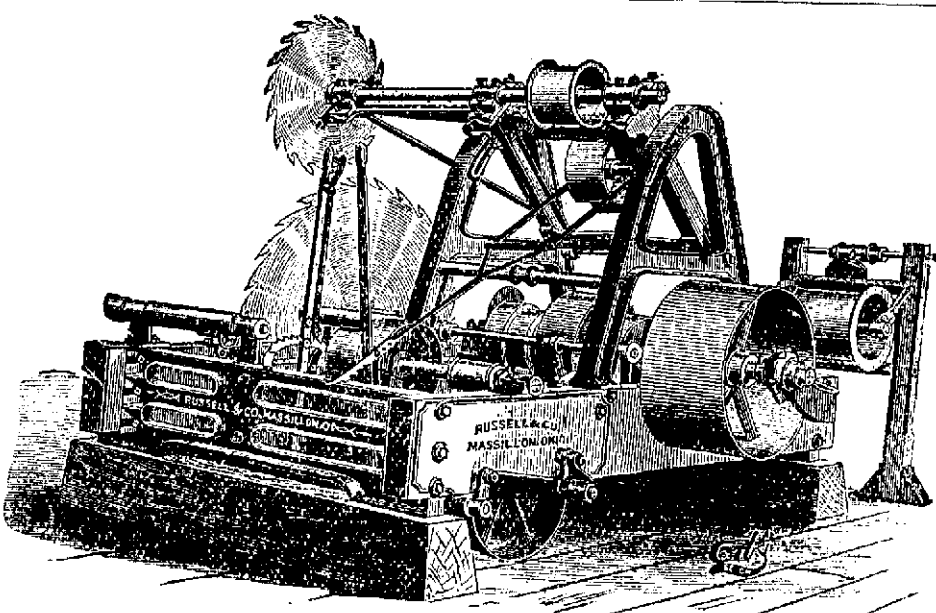
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